





TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
Daily Courier per year, \$1.00  
Daily Courier for the Country, \$2.00  
Five copies to a club one year, \$5.00  
Ten copies, \$10.00  
Twenty copies, \$20.00  
One copy sent out free of charge to subscribers.  
The paper is sent out free of charge to subscribers.  
The first column on first page for particulars as to advertising.

LOUISVILLE:  
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1858.

The Jefferson Railroad is the direct route between Louisville, St. Louis, Cairo, Kansas, Chicago, Springfield, Detroit and the principal cities in the West and Northwest.

Trains on this route form close connection at Seymour with Trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, St. Louis and the West, and Cincinnati and the East; also at Indianapolis with the different routes for all places East, West and North. Only one change of cars between Louisville and St. Louis, Cincinnati or Chicago. Baggage checked to all the principal cities. For time and further particulars examine advertisement in another column of this paper.

Through tickets given to all the principal cities on the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, also to all the principal places in the West and North. Office No. 327, southeast corner Main and Third streets, Louisville, Ky., where travelers can examine map and get further correct information.

Reading Matter on every page.

Old Line Whigs. We publish this morning a letter from Warsaw, advising the friends of the Whig party of the results of a State election. We endorse the clearness of the Whig party, and should like to see them rewarded for their long party services with a suitable office. He is an excellent man, and there is no better person. He has always worked when he was needed, and worked well, without asking questions, and without doing more than there are suitable offices to give, for this is the only way that political parties have of rewarding their faithful services.

There is one thing in this letter, however, to which objections might be offered. It is the drawing of distinctions between Old Line Democrats and those Old Line Whigs who are not Democrats. There are no such distinctions. Any attempt upon the part of the Old Line Democrats to keep their Old Line Whig allies in the background, instead of treating them as equals in a common cause, might prove disastrous. There should be no distinction, not even a shadow of difference. A glance at the past history of the Democracy in this State will satisfy any one that this is right.

For a quarter of a century the Democratic party has been in the minority in Kentucky. The occasional victories won by the Democracy during this long period have been accidents. They were abortions, produced by local causes, that passed away with the season. In 1850, Henry Clay carried the State by a majority of 7,247. In 1852, Martin Van Buren lost the State by 3,529. In 1854, Gen. Harrison carried the State by the enormous majority of 26,741—the largest vote ever given for any man in Kentucky. In 1854, Henry Clay again carried the State over James K. Polk by 2,512. In 1855, Gen. Taylor beat Gen. Cass in the State 17,421. In 1856, Gen. Fremont carried the State by a majority of 7,292 over Gen. Pierce. Here, then, are six presidential campaigns, running through twenty-four consecutive years, without a single victory for the Democracy. The Whig vote has been powerful at each election, and carried everything before it in spite of the Democratic strength.

In 1856, however, there was a change, and might was that change. The Know Nothing party had sprung up as a substitute for the Whig party. The Old Line Whigs, in cities and towns, were asked to walk up a dark alley, and to enter a secluded corner or garret, by the light of a dark lantern to take an examination of the candidates, Catholics, and every body else except themselves. In the country they were required to do the same thing, in caves and sink-holes, which they approached by secret paths. The results they took were so terrible that many abandoned them soon as they saw them. They were too honest to remain where they had been entered, and they were in they could only get out with the brand of traitor upon their heads.

The Old Line Whigs who could not stand this oath-bound, bigoted and proscription organization, went over to the Democracy. While they came to the Democracy, many Democrats went to the Know Nothing party. This was a virtual reorganization of parties upon the advent of Sam. Any one can understand how this reorganization has changed the politics of Kentucky by the following figures.

In 1852, for instance, Kentucky voted for a Whig candidate for the Presidency by a majority of 7,262. At the same time, the Democratic vote, he voted for a Democratic President by a majority of 7,265. Here then was a change of 14,527 votes in favor of the Democracy upon the advent of Know Nothingism. In other words, so soon as the Know Nothing party came into existence, enough of the Know Nothing party, and Old Line Whigs united against the Know Nothing party, gave the State to the Democracy by a handsome majority. This strength, too, has been increasing ever since, and will be seen by the majority of over 13,000 given Revill in the State at the last August election.

Such being the facts, it may not be well at this time to talk of distinctions between Old Line Democrats and those Old Line Whigs who are not Democrats. Let the union of the two rather be considered a re-organization of parties, for it is very certain that the Old Line Democrats are powerless in the State without their old line Whig allies. Nothing would please the Know Nothing party more than to see the Know Nothing party, and just what the few nigger party are aiming at. The less, therefore, that the Democracy say in power, the better. Let the party, as now in power, work on in perfect union, and its power will be retained. We have indiscriminately published letters recommending both Old Line Whigs and Old Line Democrats to unite, without looking at the antecedents of either. We have done this in policy in the face of the facts and figures we have adduced as to the present and past strength of the Democracy in this State. At the same time, we hope that our Old Line Whig friends will be urged as not to incur the displeasure of a single Old Line Democrat. The Courier, however, will urge the claims of none, and will not be influenced by others, but will continue what it now is—a reflector of public sentiment. All shall have a fair hearing in our columns.

A PAIR FIGHT IN NEW CASTLE.—We understand that on Monday a regular prize fight occurred in New Castle, between two school boys, aged seven and eighteen years. These amateurs in the "manly art" are named Gentry and Edwards. All the preliminaries were arranged after the order of the Heman and Marbury nation. Having received the appointed place, accompanied by their seconds, they pitched into each other in the most approved pugilistic style. Three rounds were fought, and both appeared to be equally bruised, when they agreed to decide the contest with a bout. They were then separated, and the bout was postponed to some future day.

ANOTHER PIONEER GONE.—At 10 o'clock Sunday morning, Major Josiah Akin died in New Albany, aged 82 years. Major Akin lived in what is now Floyd county, and the State of Indiana, in the year 1799, emigrating from Kentucky—nearly thirty years ago. This whole party was then the hunting ground of the red man. A few white men were gathered round the vicinities of Clarksville and Charlestown, protected by block houses, but beyond that was a wilderness.

CONVICT.—We learn that Thomas Q. Carter was committed yesterday in the Federal Court at Frankfort, of stealing postage stamps. He was formerly postmaster at Adams Mills, Pulaski county. There are two indictments pending against Carter. One charges him with the stealing of stamps, and the other with the habit of buying goods in this city, and making remittances in postage stamps.

It will be recalled that Phelan, the great billiard player, some time ago challenged any man in the country in a match for \$5,000. This challenge has been accepted by John Seely, of Detroit, the match to be played as soon as preliminaries can be agreed upon.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN DELAWARE.—There will be a meeting of the Democracy of Bullitt, at Shepherdsville, on Monday, November 16th, to appoint delegates to the 5th of January convention.

(For the Louisville Courier.)

Board Internal Improvements.—Calvin Sanders, Editor Louisville Courier: I am glad to see the progress of the Democracy of the State, a willingness to acknowledge and to reward the services of the recruits who have come into our ranks from the Whig party in the last few years. But I fear that we are willing to carry this thing too far. In the name of the Democracy, we are recommending friends to the various positions for which candidates are to be offered on the 5th of January next, it seems full as meritorious to have joined our standard in 1855, as to have been doing service—unrequited service—in our cause ever since the days of General Jackson. For my part, I think it no injustice to recent recruits, when able and everything else is equal, to defer their claims for a season, until we can reward the self-sacrificing devotion to our principles which animated the men who stood by our standard and held it aloft when it was almost a reproach in Kentucky to do so, and who nevertheless struggled on until victory has at last perched upon it. Ought we to forget such as these, and give the places of honor, now we give them, to those who have come through the conflict struggling with might and main against us?

I was led into this train of remarks by a casual remembrance of the race for Congress a few years ago, between Mr. Preston and Calvin Sanders, of Shelby county. Preston was then a Whig, Sanders had just gone over to the Democracy, and was a Democrat. Preston was then a Whig, Sanders had just gone over to the Democracy, and was a Democrat. Preston was then a Whig, Sanders had just gone over to the Democracy, and was a Democrat.

I am glad of Preston's appointment, but I think it is not fair to give him the places of honor, now we give them, to those who have come through the conflict struggling with might and main against us? I was led into this train of remarks by a casual remembrance of the race for Congress a few years ago, between Mr. Preston and Calvin Sanders, of Shelby county. Preston was then a Whig, Sanders had just gone over to the Democracy, and was a Democrat. Preston was then a Whig, Sanders had just gone over to the Democracy, and was a Democrat.

Old Line Whigs. We publish this morning a letter from Warsaw, advising the friends of the Whig party of the results of a State election. We endorse the clearness of the Whig party, and should like to see them rewarded for their long party services with a suitable office. He is an excellent man, and there is no better person. He has always worked when he was needed, and worked well, without asking questions, and without doing more than there are suitable offices to give, for this is the only way that political parties have of rewarding their faithful services.

There is one thing in this letter, however, to which objections might be offered. It is the drawing of distinctions between Old Line Democrats and those Old Line Whigs who are not Democrats. There are no such distinctions. Any attempt upon the part of the Old Line Democrats to keep their Old Line Whig allies in the background, instead of treating them as equals in a common cause, might prove disastrous. There should be no distinction, not even a shadow of difference. A glance at the past history of the Democracy in this State will satisfy any one that this is right.

For a quarter of a century the Democratic party has been in the minority in Kentucky. The occasional victories won by the Democracy during this long period have been accidents. They were abortions, produced by local causes, that passed away with the season. In 1850, Henry Clay carried the State by a majority of 7,247. In 1852, Martin Van Buren lost the State by 3,529. In 1854, Gen. Harrison carried the State by the enormous majority of 26,741—the largest vote ever given for any man in Kentucky. In 1854, Henry Clay again carried the State over James K. Polk by 2,512. In 1855, Gen. Taylor beat Gen. Cass in the State 17,421. In 1856, Gen. Fremont carried the State by a majority of 7,292 over Gen. Pierce. Here, then, are six presidential campaigns, running through twenty-four consecutive years, without a single victory for the Democracy. The Whig vote has been powerful at each election, and carried everything before it in spite of the Democratic strength.

In 1856, however, there was a change, and might was that change. The Know Nothing party had sprung up as a substitute for the Whig party. The Old Line Whigs, in cities and towns, were asked to walk up a dark alley, and to enter a secluded corner or garret, by the light of a dark lantern to take an examination of the candidates, Catholics, and every body else except themselves. In the country they were required to do the same thing, in caves and sink-holes, which they approached by secret paths. The results they took were so terrible that many abandoned them soon as they saw them. They were too honest to remain where they had been entered, and they were in they could only get out with the brand of traitor upon their heads.

The Old Line Whigs who could not stand this oath-bound, bigoted and proscription organization, went over to the Democracy. While they came to the Democracy, many Democrats went to the Know Nothing party. This was a virtual reorganization of parties upon the advent of Sam. Any one can understand how this reorganization has changed the politics of Kentucky by the following figures.

In 1852, for instance, Kentucky voted for a Whig candidate for the Presidency by a majority of 7,262. At the same time, the Democratic vote, he voted for a Democratic President by a majority of 7,265. Here then was a change of 14,527 votes in favor of the Democracy upon the advent of Know Nothingism. In other words, so soon as the Know Nothing party came into existence, enough of the Know Nothing party, and Old Line Whigs united against the Know Nothing party, gave the State to the Democracy by a handsome majority. This strength, too, has been increasing ever since, and will be seen by the majority of over 13,000 given Revill in the State at the last August election.

Such being the facts, it may not be well at this time to talk of distinctions between Old Line Democrats and those Old Line Whigs who are not Democrats. Let the union of the two rather be considered a re-organization of parties, for it is very certain that the Old Line Democrats are powerless in the State without their old line Whig allies. Nothing would please the Know Nothing party more than to see the Know Nothing party, and just what the few nigger party are aiming at. The less, therefore, that the Democracy say in power, the better. Let the party, as now in power, work on in perfect union, and its power will be retained. We have indiscriminately published letters recommending both Old Line Whigs and Old Line Democrats to unite, without looking at the antecedents of either. We have done this in policy in the face of the facts and figures we have adduced as to the present and past strength of the Democracy in this State. At the same time, we hope that our Old Line Whig friends will be urged as not to incur the displeasure of a single Old Line Democrat. The Courier, however, will urge the claims of none, and will not be influenced by others, but will continue what it now is—a reflector of public sentiment. All shall have a fair hearing in our columns.

A PAIR FIGHT IN NEW CASTLE.—We understand that on Monday a regular prize fight occurred in New Castle, between two school boys, aged seven and eighteen years. These amateurs in the "manly art" are named Gentry and Edwards. All the preliminaries were arranged after the order of the Heman and Marbury nation. Having received the appointed place, accompanied by their seconds, they pitched into each other in the most approved pugilistic style. Three rounds were fought, and both appeared to be equally bruised, when they agreed to decide the contest with a bout. They were then separated, and the bout was postponed to some future day.

ANOTHER PIONEER GONE.—At 10 o'clock Sunday morning, Major Josiah Akin died in New Albany, aged 82 years. Major Akin lived in what is now Floyd county, and the State of Indiana, in the year 1799, emigrating from Kentucky—nearly thirty years ago. This whole party was then the hunting ground of the red man. A few white men were gathered round the vicinities of Clarksville and Charlestown, protected by block houses, but beyond that was a wilderness.

CONVICT.—We learn that Thomas Q. Carter was committed yesterday in the Federal Court at Frankfort, of stealing postage stamps. He was formerly postmaster at Adams Mills, Pulaski county. There are two indictments pending against Carter. One charges him with the stealing of stamps, and the other with the habit of buying goods in this city, and making remittances in postage stamps.

It will be recalled that Phelan, the great billiard player, some time ago challenged any man in the country in a match for \$5,000. This challenge has been accepted by John Seely, of Detroit, the match to be played as soon as preliminaries can be agreed upon.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN DELAWARE.—There will be a meeting of the Democracy of Bullitt, at Shepherdsville, on Monday, November 16th, to appoint delegates to the 5th of January convention.

(For the Louisville Courier.)

Board Internal Improvements.—Calvin Sanders, Editor Louisville Courier: I am glad to see the progress of the Democracy of the State, a willingness to acknowledge and to reward the services of the recruits who have come into our ranks from the Whig party in the last few years. But I fear that we are willing to carry this thing too far. In the name of the Democracy, we are recommending friends to the various positions for which candidates are to be offered on the 5th of January next, it seems full as meritorious to have joined our standard in 1855, as to have been doing service—unrequited service—in our cause ever since the days of General Jackson. For my part, I think it no injustice to recent recruits, when able and everything else is equal, to defer their claims for a season, until we can reward the self-sacrificing devotion to our principles which animated the men who stood by our standard and held it aloft when it was almost a reproach in Kentucky to do so, and who nevertheless struggled on until victory has at last perched upon it. Ought we to forget such as these, and give the places of honor, now we give them, to those who have come through the conflict struggling with might and main against us?

I was led into this train of remarks by a casual remembrance of the race for Congress a few years ago, between Mr. Preston and Calvin Sanders, of Shelby county. Preston was then a Whig, Sanders had just gone over to the Democracy, and was a Democrat. Preston was then a Whig, Sanders had just gone over to the Democracy, and was a Democrat. Preston was then a Whig, Sanders had just gone over to the Democracy, and was a Democrat.

I am glad of Preston's appointment, but I think it is not fair to give him the places of honor, now we give them, to those who have come through the conflict struggling with might and main against us? I was led into this train of remarks by a casual remembrance of the race for Congress a few years ago, between Mr. Preston and Calvin Sanders, of Shelby county. Preston was then a Whig, Sanders had just gone over to the Democracy, and was a Democrat. Preston was then a Whig, Sanders had just gone over to the Democracy, and was a Democrat.

Old Line Whigs. We publish this morning a letter from Warsaw, advising the friends of the Whig party of the results of a State election. We endorse the clearness of the Whig party, and should like to see them rewarded for their long party services with a suitable office. He is an excellent man, and there is no better person. He has always worked when he was needed, and worked well, without asking questions, and without doing more than there are suitable offices to give, for this is the only way that political parties have of rewarding their faithful services.

There is one thing in this letter, however, to which objections might be offered. It is the drawing of distinctions between Old Line Democrats and those Old Line Whigs who are not Democrats. There are no such distinctions. Any attempt upon the part of the Old Line Democrats to keep their Old Line Whig allies in the background, instead of treating them as equals in a common cause, might prove disastrous. There should be no distinction, not even a shadow of difference. A glance at the past history of the Democracy in this State will satisfy any one that this is right.

For a quarter of a century the Democratic party has been in the minority in Kentucky. The occasional victories won by the Democracy during this long period have been accidents. They were abortions, produced by local causes, that passed away with the season. In 1850, Henry Clay carried the State by a majority of 7,247. In 1852, Martin Van Buren lost the State by 3,529. In 1854, Gen. Harrison carried the State by the enormous majority of 26,741—the largest vote ever given for any man in Kentucky. In 1854, Henry Clay again carried the State over James K. Polk by 2,512. In 1855, Gen. Taylor beat Gen. Cass in the State 17,421. In 1856, Gen. Fremont carried the State by a majority of 7,292 over Gen. Pierce. Here, then, are six presidential campaigns, running through twenty-four consecutive years, without a single victory for the Democracy. The Whig vote has been powerful at each election, and carried everything before it in spite of the Democratic strength.

In 1856, however, there was a change, and might was that change. The Know Nothing party had sprung up as a substitute for the Whig party. The Old Line Whigs, in cities and towns, were asked to walk up a dark alley, and to enter a secluded corner or garret, by the light of a dark lantern to take an examination of the candidates, Catholics, and every body else except themselves. In the country they were required to do the same thing, in caves and sink-holes, which they approached by secret paths. The results they took were so terrible that many abandoned them soon as they saw them. They were too honest to remain where they had been entered, and they were in they could only get out with the brand of traitor upon their heads.

The Old Line Whigs who could not stand this oath-bound, bigoted and proscription organization, went over to the Democracy. While they came to the Democracy, many Democrats went to the Know Nothing party. This was a virtual reorganization of parties upon the advent of Sam. Any one can understand how this reorganization has changed the politics of Kentucky by the following figures.

In 1852, for instance, Kentucky voted for a Whig candidate for the Presidency by a majority of 7,262. At the same time, the Democratic vote, he voted for a Democratic President by a majority of 7,265. Here then was a change of 14,527 votes in favor of the Democracy upon the advent of Know Nothingism. In other words, so soon as the Know Nothing party came into existence, enough of the Know Nothing party, and Old Line Whigs united against the Know Nothing party, gave the State to the Democracy by a handsome majority. This strength, too, has been increasing ever since, and will be seen by the majority of over 13,000 given Revill in the State at the last August election.

Such being the facts, it may not be well at this time to talk of distinctions between Old Line Democrats and those Old Line Whigs who are not Democrats. Let the union of the two rather be considered a re-organization of parties, for it is very certain that the Old Line Democrats are powerless in the State without their old line Whig allies. Nothing would please the Know Nothing party more than to see the Know Nothing party, and just what the few nigger party are aiming at. The less, therefore, that the Democracy say in power, the better. Let the party, as now in power, work on in perfect union, and its power will be retained. We have indiscriminately published letters recommending both Old Line Whigs and Old Line Democrats to unite, without looking at the antecedents of either. We have done this in policy in the face of the facts and figures we have adduced as to the present and past strength of the Democracy in this State. At the same time, we hope that our Old Line Whig friends will be urged as not to incur the displeasure of a single Old Line Democrat. The Courier, however, will urge the claims of none, and will not be influenced by others, but will continue what it now is—a reflector of public sentiment. All shall have a fair hearing in our columns.

A PAIR FIGHT IN NEW CASTLE.—We understand that on Monday a regular prize fight occurred in New Castle, between two school boys, aged seven and eighteen years. These amateurs in the "manly art" are named Gentry and Edwards. All the preliminaries were arranged after the order of the Heman and Marbury nation. Having received the appointed place, accompanied by their seconds, they pitched into each other in the most approved pugilistic style. Three rounds were fought, and both appeared to be equally bruised, when they agreed to decide the contest with a bout. They were then separated, and the bout was postponed to some future day.

ANOTHER PIONEER GONE.—At 10 o'clock Sunday morning, Major Josiah Akin died in New Albany, aged 82 years. Major Akin lived in what is now Floyd county, and the State of Indiana, in the year 1799, emigrating from Kentucky—nearly thirty years ago. This whole party was then the hunting ground of the red man. A few white men were gathered round the vicinities of Clarksville and Charlestown, protected by block houses, but beyond that was a wilderness.

CONVICT.—We learn that Thomas Q. Carter was committed yesterday in the Federal Court at Frankfort, of stealing postage stamps. He was formerly postmaster at Adams Mills, Pulaski county. There are two indictments pending against Carter. One charges him with the stealing of stamps, and the other with the habit of buying goods in this city, and making remittances in postage stamps.

It will be recalled that Phelan, the great billiard player, some time ago challenged any man in the country in a match for \$5,000. This challenge has been accepted by John Seely, of Detroit, the match to be played as soon as preliminaries can be agreed upon.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN DELAWARE.—There will be a meeting of the Democracy of Bullitt, at Shepherdsville, on Monday, November 16th, to appoint delegates to the 5th of January convention.

(For the Louisville Courier.)

Board Internal Improvements.—Calvin Sanders, Editor Louisville Courier: I am glad to see the progress of the Democracy of the State, a willingness to acknowledge and to reward the services of the recruits who have come into our ranks from the Whig party in the last few years. But I fear that we are willing to carry this thing too far. In the name of the Democracy, we are recommending friends to the various positions for which candidates are to be offered on the 5th of January next, it seems full as meritorious to have joined our standard in 1855, as to have been doing service—unrequited service—in our cause ever since the days of General Jackson. For my part, I think it no injustice to recent recruits, when able and everything else is equal, to defer their claims for a season, until we can reward the self-sacrificing devotion to our principles which animated the men who stood by our standard and held it aloft when it was almost a reproach in Kentucky to do so, and who nevertheless struggled on until victory has at last perched upon it. Ought we to forget such as these, and give the places of honor, now we give them, to those who have come through the conflict struggling with might and main against us?

I was led into this train of remarks by a casual remembrance of the race for Congress a few years ago, between Mr. Preston and Calvin Sanders, of Shelby county. Preston was then a Whig, Sanders had just gone over to the Democracy, and was a Democrat. Preston was then a Whig, Sanders had just gone over to the Democracy, and was a Democrat. Preston was then a Whig, Sanders had just gone over to the Democracy, and was a Democrat.

I am glad of Preston's appointment, but I think it is not fair to give him the places of honor, now we give them, to those who have come through the conflict struggling with might and main against us? I was led into this train of remarks by a casual remembrance of the race for Congress a few years ago, between Mr. Preston and Calvin Sanders, of Shelby county. Preston was then a Whig, Sanders had just gone over to the Democracy, and was a Democrat. Preston was then a Whig, Sanders had just gone over to the Democracy, and was a Democrat.

Old Line Whigs. We publish this morning a letter from Warsaw, advising the friends of the Whig party of the results of a State election. We endorse the clearness of the Whig party, and should like to see them rewarded for their long party services with a suitable office. He is an excellent man, and there is no better person. He has always worked when he was needed, and worked well, without asking questions, and without doing more than there are suitable offices to give, for this is the only way that political parties have of rewarding their faithful services.

There is one thing in this letter, however, to which objections might be offered. It is the drawing of distinctions between Old Line Democrats and those Old Line Whigs who are not Democrats. There are no such distinctions. Any attempt upon the part of the Old Line Democrats to keep their Old Line Whig allies in the background, instead of treating them as equals in a common cause, might prove disastrous. There should be no distinction, not even a shadow of difference. A glance at the past history of the Democracy in this State will satisfy any one that this is right.

For a quarter of a century the Democratic party has been in the minority in Kentucky. The occasional victories won by the Democracy during this long period have been accidents. They were abortions, produced by local causes, that passed away with the season. In 1850, Henry Clay carried the State by a majority of 7,247. In 1852, Martin Van Buren lost the State by 3,529. In 1854, Gen. Harrison carried the State by the enormous majority of 26,741—the largest vote ever given for any man in Kentucky. In 1854, Henry Clay again carried the State over James K. Polk by 2,512. In 1855, Gen. Taylor beat Gen. Cass in the State 17,421. In 1856, Gen. Fremont carried the State by a majority of 7,292 over Gen. Pierce. Here, then, are six presidential campaigns, running through twenty-four consecutive years, without a single victory for the Democracy. The Whig vote has been powerful at each election, and carried everything before it in spite of the Democratic strength.

In 1856, however, there was a change, and might was that change. The Know Nothing party had sprung up as a substitute for the Whig party. The Old Line Whigs, in cities and towns, were asked to walk up a dark alley, and to enter a secluded corner or garret, by the light of a dark lantern to take an examination of the candidates, Catholics, and every body else except themselves. In the country they were required to do the same thing, in caves and sink-holes, which they approached by secret paths. The results they took were so terrible that many abandoned them soon as they saw them. They were too honest to remain where they had been entered, and they were in they could only get out with the brand of traitor upon their heads.

The Old Line Whigs who could not stand this oath-bound, bigoted and proscription organization, went over to the Democracy. While they came to the Democracy, many Democrats went to the Know Nothing party. This was a virtual reorganization of parties upon the advent of Sam. Any one can understand how this reorganization has changed the politics of Kentucky by the following figures.

In 1852, for instance, Kentucky voted for a Whig candidate for the Presidency by a majority of 7,262. At the same time, the Democratic vote, he voted for a Democratic President by a majority of 7,265. Here then was a change of 14,527 votes in favor of the Democracy upon the advent of Know Nothingism. In other words, so soon as the Know Nothing party came into existence, enough of the Know Nothing party, and Old Line Whigs united against the Know Nothing party, gave the State to the Democracy by a handsome majority. This strength, too, has been increasing ever since, and will be seen by the majority of over 13,000 given Revill in the State at the last August election.

Such being the facts, it may not be well at this time to talk of distinctions between Old Line Democrats and those Old Line Whigs who are not Democrats. Let the union of the two rather be considered a re-organization of parties, for it is very certain that the Old Line Democrats are powerless in the State without their old line Whig allies. Nothing would please the Know Nothing party more than to see the Know Nothing party, and just what the few nigger party are aiming at. The less, therefore, that the Democracy say in power, the better. Let the party, as now in power, work on in perfect union, and its power will be retained. We have indiscriminately published letters recommending both Old Line Whigs and Old Line Democrats to unite, without looking at the antecedents of either. We have done this in policy in the face of the facts and figures we have adduced as to the present and past strength of the Democracy in this State. At the same time, we hope that our Old Line Whig friends will be urged as not to incur the displeasure of a single Old Line Democrat. The Courier, however, will urge the claims of none, and will not be influenced by others, but will continue what it now is—a reflector of public sentiment. All shall have a fair hearing in our columns.

A PAIR FIGHT IN NEW CASTLE.—We understand that on Monday a regular prize fight occurred in New Castle, between two school boys, aged seven and eighteen years. These amateurs in the "manly art" are named Gentry and Edwards. All the preliminaries were arranged after the order of the Heman and Marbury nation. Having received the appointed place, accompanied by their seconds, they pitched into each other in the most approved pugilistic style. Three rounds were fought, and both appeared to be equally bruised, when they agreed to decide the contest with a bout. They were then separated, and the bout was postponed to some future day.

ANOTHER PIONEER GONE.—At 10 o'clock Sunday morning, Major Josiah Akin died in New Albany, aged 82 years. Major Akin lived in what is now Floyd county, and the State of Indiana, in the year 1799, emigrating from Kentucky—nearly thirty years ago. This whole party was then the hunting ground of the red man. A few white men were gathered round the vicinities of Clarksville and Charlestown, protected by block houses, but beyond that was a wilderness.

CONVICT.—We learn that Thomas Q. Carter was committed yesterday in the Federal Court at Frankfort, of stealing postage stamps. He was formerly postmaster at Adams Mills, Pulaski county. There are two indictments pending against Carter. One charges him with the stealing of stamps, and the other with the habit of buying goods in this city, and making remittances in postage stamps.

It will be recalled that Phelan, the great billiard player, some time ago challenged any man in the country in a match for \$5,000. This challenge has been accepted by John Seely, of Detroit, the match to be played as soon as preliminaries can be agreed upon.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN DELAWARE.—There will be a meeting of the Democracy of Bullitt, at Shepherdsville, on Monday, November 16th, to appoint delegates to the 5th of January convention.

(For the Louisville Courier.)

Board Internal Improvements.—Calvin Sanders, Editor Louisville Courier: I am glad to see the progress of the Democracy of the State, a willingness to acknowledge and to reward the services of the recruits who have come into our ranks from the Whig party in the last few years. But I fear that we are willing to carry this thing too far. In the name of the Democracy, we are recommending friends to the various positions for which candidates are to be offered on the 5th of January next, it seems full as meritorious to have joined our standard in 1855, as to have been doing service—unrequited service—in our cause ever since the days of General Jackson. For my part, I think it no injustice to recent recruits, when able and everything else is equal, to defer their claims for a season, until we can reward the self-sacrificing devotion to our principles which animated the men who stood by our standard and held it aloft when it was almost a reproach in Kentucky to do so, and who nevertheless struggled on until victory has at last perched upon it. Ought we to forget such as these, and give the places of honor, now we give them, to those who have come through the conflict struggling with might and main against us?

I was led into this train of remarks by a casual remembrance of the race for Congress a few years ago, between Mr. Preston and Calvin Sanders, of Shelby county. Preston was then a Whig, Sanders had just gone over to the Democracy, and was a Democrat. Preston was then a Whig, Sanders had just gone over to the Democracy, and was a Democrat. Preston was then a Whig, Sanders had just gone over to the Democracy, and was a Democrat.

I am glad of Preston's appointment, but I think it is not fair to give him the places of honor, now we give them, to those who have come through the conflict struggling with might and main against us? I was led into this train of remarks by a casual remembrance of the race for Congress a few years ago, between Mr. Preston and Calvin Sanders, of Shelby county. Preston was then a Whig, Sanders had just gone over to the Democracy, and was a Democrat. Preston was then a Whig, Sanders had just gone over to the Democracy, and was a Democrat.

Old Line Whigs. We publish this morning a letter from Warsaw, advising the friends of the Whig party of the results of a State election. We endorse the clearness of the Whig party, and should like to see them rewarded for their long party services with a suitable office. He is an excellent man, and there is no better person. He has always worked when he was needed, and worked well, without asking questions, and without doing more than there are suitable offices to give, for this is the only way that political parties have of rewarding their faithful services.

There is one thing in this letter, however, to which objections might be offered. It is the drawing of distinctions between Old Line Democrats and those Old Line Whigs who are not Democrats. There are no such distinctions. Any attempt upon the part of the Old Line Democrats to keep their Old Line Whig allies in the background, instead of treating them as equals in a common cause, might prove disastrous. There should be no distinction, not even a shadow of difference. A glance at the past history of the Democracy in this State will satisfy any one that this is right.

For a quarter of a century the Democratic party has been in the minority in Kentucky. The occasional victories won by the Democracy during this long period have been accidents. They were abortions, produced by local causes, that passed away with the season. In 1850, Henry Clay carried the State by a majority of 7,247. In 1852, Martin Van Buren lost the State by 3,529. In 1854, Gen. Harrison carried the State by the enormous majority of 26,741—the largest vote ever given for any man in Kentucky. In 1854, Henry Clay again carried the State over James K. Polk by 2,512. In 1855, Gen. Taylor beat Gen. Cass in the State 17,421. In 1856, Gen. Fremont carried the State by a majority of 7,292 over Gen. Pierce. Here, then, are six presidential campaigns, running through twenty-four consecutive years, without a single victory for the Democracy. The Whig vote has been powerful at each election, and carried everything before it in spite of the Democratic strength.

In 1856, however, there was a change, and might was that change. The Know Nothing party had sprung up as a substitute for the Whig party. The Old Line Whigs, in cities and towns, were asked to walk up a dark alley, and to enter a secluded corner or garret, by the light of a dark lantern to take an examination of the candidates, Catholics, and every body else except themselves. In the country they were required to do the same thing, in caves and sink-holes, which they approached by secret paths. The results they took were so terrible that many abandoned them soon as they saw them. They were too honest to remain where they had been entered, and they were in they could only get out with the brand of traitor upon their heads.

The Old Line Whigs who could not stand this oath-bound, bigoted and proscription organization, went over to the Democracy. While they came to the Democracy, many Democrats went to the Know Nothing party. This was a virtual reorganization of parties upon the advent of Sam. Any one can understand how this reorganization has changed the politics of Kentucky by the following figures.

In 1852, for instance, Kentucky voted for a Whig candidate for the Presidency by a majority of 7,262. At the same time, the Democratic vote, he voted for a Democratic President by a majority of 7,265. Here then was a change of 14,527 votes in favor of the Democracy upon the advent of Know Nothingism. In other words, so soon as the Know Nothing party came into existence, enough of the Know Nothing party, and Old Line Whigs united against the Know Nothing party, gave the State to the Democracy by a handsome majority. This strength, too, has been increasing ever since, and will be seen by the majority of over 13,000 given Revill in the State at the last August election.







